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BRITISH TEACHER GIVEN 5 YEARS IN SPY CASE

Moscow TASS International Service in English 1906 GMT 23 July 1965--L

(Text) Moscow, 3 July--Gerald Brooke, 27-year-old British subject was sentenced today to five years imprisonment by the Moscow city court. He is to spend the first year in prison, and the other four in a strict regime labor colony. The trial of Brooke, who was found guilty of subversive anti-Soviet activities on Soviet territory, has ended.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON BROOKE SPY TRIAL

Second Day of Trial

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 23 July 1965--L

(Text) The trial of Gerald Brooke, a British citizen, accused of subversive, anti-Soviet activities is in its second day. He carried out these activities in our country on the instruction of a group of traitors to the motherland, settling abroad and calling themselves the People's Labor Alliance.

This morning, the court heard witnesses and experts. Witness Konstantinov was the first to be interrogated. The People's Labor Alliance regarded him as a reliable agent. But it was he who, as soon as Brooke called on him, informed the state security services of the fact. Konstantinov confirmed that Brooke handed him a toilet case with a double bottom which concealed material for espionage work, and that anti-Soviet literature and instructions for the receipt and decoding of coded radio transmissions were contained in the cover of an album.

Another witness, who from 1949 to 1954 was a member of the People's Labor Alliance group, spoke with anger of the leaders of that Medley. They are occupied with supplying agents for the American, British, West German and other intelligence services. All the witnesses exposed the unseemly activities of the group, directed against our state. Forensic experts, radio specialists, and chemists reported to the court that the material found in Brooke's possession served a single aim--espionage activities.

It has been confirmed in court that, in case of failure, Brooke was to contact members of the British embassy, who, following an agreement with the People's Labor Alliance, were to give him the necessary help.

The prosecutor has just ended his speech in court. The counsel for the defense and the accused will then be called upon to speak. The court will then retire, to confer before giving the verdict.

Prosecution's Demand

Moscow TASS International Service in English 1309 GMT 23 July 1965--L

(Text) Moscow, 23 July--The prosecution demanded seven years' deprivation of freedom for confessed spy Gerald Brooke, with the first two years in prison. Speaking for the prosecution at Brooke's trial today, Gennadiy Terekhov, senior assistant to the procurator general of the USSR, declared that the defendant had "committed a serious crime and the sentence should be harsh." This sentence "will be a serious warning to all foreigners who would like to interfere in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union," he said.

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In determining the measure of punishment for the 27-year-old Englishman, the prosecutor took into account the fact that this was his first offense, that he had made a frank confession and repented his crime. This is why the prosecutor did not insist on an additional measure of punishment in the form of deportation to a penal colony.

Summing up the numerous evidences of Brooke's guilt, Terekhov said that the facts of his subversive anti-Soviet activity in the USSR had been "fully established." The prosecutor stressed that Brooke "was not a blind tool in the hands of the People's Labor Union." The defendant "well understood the criminal nature of the organization and the anti-Soviet bias of the materials he had smuggled into the Soviet Union."

"This is not the first time that British subjects have had to give account to a Soviet court for crimes against the Soviet people," the prosecutor said. Recalling the trial of British spy Wynne two years ago in Moscow, Terekhov said: "This spy has now been replaced by an emissary of a foreign anti-Soviet organization using the most humane profession of a teacher as a cover and with the passport of a tourist."

The sending of agents and emissaries into the Soviet Union by imperialist circles "testifies to the attempts by the enemies of peace, democracy, and progress to hinder communist construction in our country," he said.

Noting the unseemly role played in Brooke's case by the second secretary of the British Embassy in Moscow, Anthony Bishop, the prosecutor asked the court to study the question of the activities of this diplomat, which are incompatible with norms of international law and the status of staff member of a diplomatic mission.

This speech gives a detailed description of the activities of the anti-Soviet organization "People's Labor Union"--NTS--that sent Brooke to the USSR as its emissary. The prosecutor stressed that this organization is now in the service of the American, British, and other intelligence services, and is engaged in extensive subversive activities against the Soviet Union. "The 'secret war' waged by imperialist states against the Soviet Union is not only continued but even elevated to the status of state policy," Prosecutor Terekhov said.

#### Plea for Leniency

Moscow TASS International Service in English 1436 GMT 23 July 1965--L

(Text) Moscow, 23 July--Gerald Brooke's counsel Nikolai Borovik asked for the "utmost leniency" for his client. Rising to speak after a two-hour speech for the prosecution made by Gennadiy Terekhov, Brooke's counsel cited "important circumstances" which, he said, mitigated the guilt of the 27-year Russian-language teacher.

Borovik said that "the criminal activities of the defendant had no consequences." Asking rhetorically if the anti-Soviet materials brought over by Brooke had been used, if even a single leaflet had been circulated, if anyone had decoded a single coded broadcast, the counsel for the defense each time replied "no."

While admitting that "Brooke did respond to his 18-month anti-Soviet indoctrination," Borovik said: "All his life Brooke had lived at home, in a capitalist country, in conditions where the vast bourgeois propaganda machine had hardly bothered to provide truthful information about our country, and it is therefore understandable that the seeds of anti-Soviet propaganda should find a suitable soil in Brooke."

Nikolai Borovik stressed in his speech that "Brooke had become executor of the criminal will of the virulently anti-Soviet People's Labor Union. My client has realized this and cursed those who pushed him onto the criminal road," the counsel declared.

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Summing up the case of Brooke, the court said that the facts of his subversive anti-Soviet activity in the USSR had been "fully established." The prosecutor stressed that Brooke "was not a blind tool in the hands of the People's Labor Union." The defendant "well understood the criminal nature of the organization and the anti-Soviet bias of the materials he had smuggled into the Soviet Union."

#### Brooke's Final Plea

Moscow TASS International Service in English 1534 GMT 23 July 1965--L

(Text) Moscow, 23 July--In his last plea, Gerald Brooke said that he realizes that he committed a grave crime. He said he would do everything in his power to expiate his guilt at least partially.

The 27-year-old Englishman noted that the three months in jail and the two days of the trial made him think over many things and reassess them. Stressing that he had not concealed anything during the investigation and trial, Brooke said that he wished to become the honest and respectable man he had been before.

Brooke said that he had never entertained anti-Soviet sentiments and that he had no reasons to be ill-disposed toward the Soviet Union before he established contacts with the NTS. The defendant said that now he sees clearly the brutal character of this organization.

Brooke noted that the investigation was objective and that he was only required to tell the truth, the truth alone. At the end of the investigation, he felt that he had rid himself of a heavy burden on his heart. Gerald Brooke is fully in accord with every point of the indictment.

He would like, as he himself said, to expiate his guilt as quickly as possible and meet the Soviet people as a friend again.

#### British Embassy Involvement

Moscow TASS International Service in English 1907 GMT 23 July 1965--L

(Text) Moscow, 23 July--The Moscow city court, having considered the case of Gerald Brooke, has made a special ruling on the actions of the second secretary of the British Embassy in Moscow, Anthony Bishop, which are incompatible with the status of a diplomatic representative.

The court has established Brooke's connections with Bishop.

#### 'Observer' Commentary

Moscow in English to the United Kingdom 1900 GMT 24 July 1965--L

(Text) What mainly concerns us is the reaction of British propaganda to the trial. As for the convicted lecturer of Holborn College in London, well he has to pay for his own crime and also for the dangerous game of those who are responsible for his being sentenced to five years loss of liberty. We have in mind Brooke's backers in London, who did not appear with him in the dock, although, of course, that is where they really belong.

The British Embassy in Moscow immediately pronounced (?Brooke) persona non grata and renounced this unsuccessful liaison man. Brooke, in his final plea, noted the objectivity of the investigation, and of course, this refutes the falsehoods spread on this score in Britain. Brooke said that his meeting with Anthony Bishop, secretary at the British Embassy, had been planned in his program in case his first meeting place was uncovered. The Moscow civil court ruled that the activities of Bishop were incompatible with the status of an embassy official. Brooke also testified that the Popular Labor Union that sent him to the Soviet Union maintained contact with British Government agencies and enjoyed their assistance. And this was one of the reasons, he declared, that prompted him to consent to undertake the assignment for this union.

Now, let British commentators refer to it as an ordinary emigrant organization. Well, obviously, there are all types of emigrants. Some who have moved to other countries and to other climes engage in growing flowers, for example, while others engage in activities which run counter to the customs and morals of any civilized country. Hoping to gain the favor of Soviet listeners, the BBC said that Britain would not be Britain if it did not provide asylum for political emigrants. But what has politics to do with it? The activities of the Popular Labor Union in Britain, and not only there, should primarily interest Interpol and Joseph Simpson, chief of Scotland Yard.

They would be particularly interested in such leaders of the union as Georgiy Okolevich, who during the war headed a group of provocateurs in the Gestapo or the secret police on Soviet territory occupied by the Nazis. He took part in shooting the civilian population. He ferreted out Jews who survived the Gestapo dragnets. This man became most proficient in his line. Incidentally, the metropolitan police would not even waste money on finding him because his address is well-known, as are the addresses of the other members of the union. For instance, Lev Rahr, who collaborated with the Nazis in the Baltic republic and fled with them. Later he worked for the BBC, and as matter of fact we are not sure, he may be still working for them under an assumed name.

Now to return to what we were saying. There are all kinds of emigrants. When the BBC tries to whitewash this Popular Labor Union, it actually strengthens its criminal designs against the Soviet Union. The program of the Popular Labor Union employs not only cultural exchanges with the knowledge of the British council of course, but other methods as well to overthrow the Soviet system.

The program clearly underlines this goal. Its methods include despatching sabotage groups to the Soviet Union. The members of one of these groups was detected and sentenced to death. Members of another group repented and remained in the Soviet Union.

The BBC rejects the idea of any ties between British intelligence and the terrorists of the Popular Labor Union and their program for the overthrow of the Soviet system. It argues that only this week the leaders of the Labor Government and the Conservative opposition hotly debated which is best able to maintain friendly relations with the Soviet Government. This is an argument intended for simpletons, such as Brooke. The BBC goes to say that it never even occurs to the leaders of both parties to have the Soviet Government replaced by another one. This was beamed by the BBC to its Soviet listeners, not to listeners at home.

Of course, the BBC is quite mistaken if it thinks that we can swallow such childish rubbish from British leaders. This is not 1918 when the well-informed TIMES predicted the fall of the Soviet regime in a two days or two weeks. Since then, things have changed. So have statements by political leaders who, to quote the BBC, are arguing who is best able to maintain friendly relations with the USSR. Of course, we welcome friendly relations no matter what government may be in power in Britain, but we do not want these relations through the Popular Labor Union and its emissaries such as Brooke. Brooke testified at his trial that while acting in the interests of a syndicate of killers and terrorists he thought that he was promoting Britain's welfare.

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